Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/06/16: CIA-RDP80-00809A000600150161-6 MAN 1952 -- ' CLASSIFICATION COMPRESSIONAL CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 50X1-HUM REPORT 50X1-HUM CD NO. DATE OF COUNTRY Hungary INFORMATION 1951 Economic - Industry **SUBJECT** Political - Communist Farty DATE DIST. /8 Nov 1953 NO. OF PAGES 4 50X1-HUM SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. UBITED 21ATES. WITHIN THE WELWING OF TITLE OR. EESTIGNS T THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION MIR TRA, OF THE U.S. COSE, AN AMENDED. 178 THROUGHSERION OR METE ATTOM OF ITS CONTENTS TO ON RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON TE PROMINISTED OF LAW, THE SEPRECULTION OF THIS TORK OF PROMINISTS 50X1-HUM INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN HUNGARY 50X1-HUM LOCK-MANUFACTURING PROTORY SOPROR The Soproni Lakatosarugyar (Sopron Lock Manufacturing Factory), a state enterprise, is located in Souron, on Guengeri utcs. The factory, which employs 450 workers, manufactures locks, economy stoves, and hot plates. Sixty percent of the finished products are shipped to the UBSR and 40 percent remain for home consumption. Gudlaev (fnu), plant director, is a Soviet mational, about 40 years old, who lives with his wife in Sopron on Csangeri utca. The following are leading Communists of the factory: Bela Tompa, plant wanter, the came from the USAR and 25 2 master in the constant increasing of nermy he specks Hungarian very badly. Istvan Tulok, party secretary, who is also as ardent Communist. Tibor Meszaros, norm auditor and secretary of the Federation of Working Youth. Ferenc Rujavecz, chairman of the plant committee, a feared magger. tion of african a mission

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## COMPIDENTIAL

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Chairman of the plant committee is Laszlo Inotai, a forced Communist.

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CONDITIONS IN THE PISZKE PAPIRGYAR VALLA LAT

The only Hungarian factory which produces /loose/ cellulose ilbers /wad ding or absorbent cotton, thin wrapping paper, toilet paper, and at present allegedly cellulose /standard-grade/ if the expropriated Missolczi and Company plant in Piszke (Komitat Komarom), which has been state property since the first day of the Nationalization law.

The enterprise, which was privately owned, consisted of two clants one slate roof factory and one paper mill. After becoming state property, these two plants were merged, and were electrically equipped because the coal shortage had caused the stoppage of the steam engines. Since the Communists could not set this factory's operation come to a standstill, they made large investments in the form of electrification, laying power lines from Tata and supplying engines from Tata.

Recently, various Soviet machines and transformers were instailed. However, the majority of these machines were defective and became unusable after a very short time. Haturally, the workers are blamed for the failure of the machines. The machine foreman (name unknown), who had continued in his job when the plant became state property, was held responsible when two Soviet transformers burnt out immediately after they were put into operation. Although experts determined that the transformers had burnt out because they were defective, the foremen was dismissed.

It had been intended beforehand to dismiss this man, who had worked in the factory for many years, mainly because of denunciations by the factory stoker (name unknown) who was the Communist Party informer. This launtic informer not only denounced old officials and foremen of the factory, but even his own colleagues. Finally the laborers and employees of the enterprise requested that the Communist Party remove him. The party complied, for fear that the personnel of the enterprise, of which only 3 percent were party members, would cause unrest by striking and by other means.

These circumstances probably led to the replacement of almost all male workers in the factory by fewels morkers in the summer and fall of 1951. At present, the woman have as perform all operations formerly carried out by men, such as leading and unleading of raw materials and finished products, and transporting of cases which weigh 100-120 kilograms. The factory operates in three shifts, 7 days a week, to fulfill production quotas.

The workers receive extremely low wages. The average pay of a worker in this enterprise is 70-80 forints per week, lets than the minimum cost of living. On the other hand, the wages of the leading officials, appointed by the Communists, are above average. The present factory manager, Husvary (fnu), is paid about 5,000 forints monthly. In addition, he gets free living quarters and food. Be lives in the apartment of the former owner of the factory, and uses the latter's furniture. This apartment was completely renovated a few months age by the party.

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In 1946 and 1947, while the factory was undergoing reconstruction as a result of World War II bomb damage, about 150 workers were employed. At present, although production has increased considerably, less than 100 workers are employed. While formerly there were only 14 administrative officials, there is now one official for every 22 workers.

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